## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS -- COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Partisan Expenditures. From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have to shoot so many lies on the wing around home that we can only afford to spen our powder on distant game when it is very large. A Mr. Eden, who is running against General Palmer for Governor of Illinois, somewhat as a bull would run against a locomotive, has discovered that the revenues of the Government for three years have been \$500,000,000 a year, and he calls on the Republican party to explain what they have done with the \$1,500,000,000 of the people's money. The question displays the same charming modesty which Judas Iscariot might have shown had he demanded of the eleven in what manner of dissipation and deviltry they had been squandering the apostolic treasury, when Judas himself carried the bag. But the minority apostle did not venture to put a question which would have placed him eternally on a par with the modern Demo-oracy. However, as Mr. Eden probably does not know what the money was paid for, and as the Chicago Times asserts that it was "squandered for partisan objects," it is well to see what objects the Demogratic party regard as being of interest only to the Republicans. During the three years beginning July 1, 1865, there were paid out of these revenues for interest on the public debt an average of \$140,000,000 a year, or for the three years exactly \$418,484,885. Therefrom we infer that to pay the interest on the public debt is a Republican partisan object, in which Democrats have no lot nor sympathy. They loaned no money to feed, clothe, and pay our soldiers; they own no bonds, and would pay

In the first six months after the close of the war, there were paid \$233,491,778 as back pay and transportation to send our soldiers to their homes. This, too, according to Governor Eden and the Democratic journals, was a Republican "squandering of money on partisan objects." In order to make it Democratic or non-partisan, our soldiers should have been sent home beggars and penniless, or the amount paid should have been equally divided between the armies of Grant and those of Lee. Still more Democratic would it have been to lump the Union and Rebel debts into one, and then repudiate the whole.

Out of the same sum \$49,382,859 were paid in bounties to Union soldiers only. Clearly a Republican "squandering of money on partisan objects," as no bounties were paid to

Eleven million dollars more were paid to Union men for property lost and destroyed during the war. As none of this was intentionally paid to Rebels for property destroyed by the Union armies, this also was "money equandered on partisan objects."

Should the Democrats come into power they would rectify this injustice by paying Rebels for the devastations committed by the Union armies on the property of Rebels. This is what the Albany Argus means by saying that the "unascertained" debt of the United States amounts to about two and a half times the ascertained debt, or \$6,000,000,000. The balance of the debt will never be "ascertained" until the Democrats come into power.

Ten million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars were reimbursed to Northern States for sums advanced by them to aid in suppressing the Rebellion. This is clearly partisan and Republican, as not a dollar was reimbursed to the Rebel States, nor to the New York rioters, nor the Sons of Liberty, nor the St. Albans raiders, nor the Confederate bondholders, nor the English pirates and blockade-runners, for the losses incurred by them in sustaining the Democratic Rebellion.

Sixty million dollars were paid to the navy, the brave sailors of Farragut, Porter, and Foote, for back pay and contracts made during the war. As nothing was paid to Semmes, Lynch, and the Rebel pirates, this is evidently 'money squandered on partisan objects.'

So are the \$185,426,127 paid in army expenses, including those of our Indian war, and the \$50,000,000 paid in pensions, and \$73,000,-000 paid in the expenses of the navy, and the \$247,000,000 paid toward reducing the principal of the debt.

It is rather more difficult to explain how the \$147,373,969 paid during the three years as the ordinary expenses of the Government or civil list, almost wholly to Johnson's forty-one thousand Democratic office-holders, who are now contributing to pay the expenses of buying votes for Seymour and Blair, can be regarded as "money squandered for partisan objects," though doubtless some of it may inadvertently find its way into political channels. Then the expenses of reconstruction,

\$2,344,700, were so equally divided between the Democratic "policy" governments set up by President Johnson, and the final State Governments authorized by Congress, as to render the pickings moderate, when it is considered that the officers of both Governments have stood nearly as much chance of being murdered by the Rebels and Kn-Klux as of

Finally, \$944,860 has been expended in removing the exposed bodies and bleaching bones of both the Union and Rebel soldiers, without distinction of the cause in which they fell, and burying them decently in the national cemeteries.

Having answered their inquiry, will the wiseacres of the Democratic party inform us what are the other and Democratic objects on which they would have expended the same money?

The Mismanagement of the Campaign by the Democratic Leaders and Organs.

From the N. Y. Herald. Beginning with the Tammany Hall Conven-tion, the Presidential campaign on the part of the managers, leaders, and organs of the Democracy has been a budget of blunders. The Convention was offered a fair field for a glorious victory over the radicals in the nomination of Chief Justice Chase; but, by a "coup de thimblerig," as a disgusted Western Democrat has expressed it, the Chase movement was extinguished, Pendleton was slipped away and Seymour turned up "the little joker." With the ink hardly dried of his printed speech against Pendleton, he accepted the Pendleton platform, with Wade Hampton's revolutionary reconstruction amendment, and thus, in overleaping himself, the blundering Seymour found himself fighting the "lost cause" of 1864 over again against the champion of the Union war party and the conqueror of the Rebellion.

From this departure of the Tammany Convention the popular reactionary movement of 1807 against the radicals was instantly stopped and a new reaction commenced in favor of the Republican party and General Grant on the great issues of the war. To make the matter worse for Seymour, the managers, leaders, and organs of the Democracy undertook to strengthen their desperate cause by personal abuse of General Grant, and by the most silly and preposterous attempts to prove Grant an ignoramus, destitute alike of any of the qualities of a statesman and of any merit as a sol- | denied.

dier. Indeed, they would have it that he was [ only a remorseless butcher and blunderer in the war and only a cunning trickster in the Cabinet. Holding up the Rebel General Lee as the model of military leaders, they have still contended that the conqueror of Lee bluudered along from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House. Of course this sort of party warfare rapidly rallied "the Boys in Blue" and the loyal people of the war standing behind them around the banner of Grant, as the same campaigning against General Jackson rallied the honest masses of the people around him forty years ago.

In the next place, the constellation of the political and military leaders of the Rebellion who figured so largely in the Tammany Convention were permitted from the outset to proclaim that in the election of Seymour 'their lost cause would be regained; and accepting this appeal from Appomattox Court House to the Tammany Convention the Union party of the war are all in line again, and are resolved to reaffirm, under Grant, the settlement of Lee's surrender. And yet, again, in the outset of the canvass the independent press was favorably inclined towards the Democratic party in view of the excesses and wasteful extravagances of the dominant radicals. But certain self-sufficient and basely envious Democratic organs undertook the absurd experiment of a moral crusade against every independent journal which would not fling up its cap and hurrah for Seymour according to instructions from the Manhattan ring. This absurd experiment, like that of the scandalous abuse of General Grant as citizen, civilian, and soldier, has only operated to plague the inventors. The independent press still flourishes as the representative of an independent public opinion, while the selfsufficient Democratic organs aforesaid are evidently falling into the sere and yellow leaf before the first frost.

It is "passing strange" that in this campaign our Democratic managers, leaders, and organs appear to have forgotten, not only the lessons of the war as given in the general run of the elections since 1860, but the instructions of all our great elections of the last forty years. Their budget of blunders embraces the blunders of the Adams party of 1826, the blunders of the Van Buren party of 1840, of the Cass party of 1848, the blunders of poor Pierce and Buchanan, the blunders of the Southern oligarchy at Charleston in 1860 and of the Northern wing of the party at Chicago in 1864, all rolled together. With such a load upon his back what hope is there for Seymour, nominated to fight over again the last and most disastrous campaign of McClellan? Echo answers, none.

The Radicals and the War. From the N. Y. World.

Considering that the radicals claim to have been the "war-party" of the North, it is rather remarkable that they should be profoundly in the dark as to the history of the war. They celebrated on Thursday night the auniversary of the battle of Antietam as a great national victory. But we have always understood from the Tribune that General McClellan, who certainly commanded the army which triumphed at Antietam, was a "Rebel," and from the Times that he was incapable of victory. Clearly, therefore, Aptietam either was no victory at all, or it was a "Rebel" victory, or -dreadful alternative-the radicals are a crew of noodles!

At this same meeting, too, General Sickles. colonel of the regular army, who disgraces his uniform daily by taking money for partisan speeches while drawing his pay as an officer of the United States, was hailed by the audience as the "hero of Gettysburg." It has been commonly supposed that the battle of Gettysburg was fought by General Meade, and that it was won in spite of the monstrous blunders committed by this same "General" Sickles. Now that General Meade has done his best to earn the favor of the radicals by shutting up negroes in sweating-boxes to make them bear false witness against Southern white men, it is rather hard upon him that a stumping stipendiary of the "Loyal Leaguers" should get from them the credit of his military achievements!

Patriotism, Democratic and Radical. From the N. Y. World.

The Tribune, which not only in "October. 1861," but for months afterwards, maintained the right of the South to secede from the Union as not less sacred than the right of the American colonists in 1776 to throw off the yoke of the usurping British Parliament, now abuses Horatio Seymour for declaring in October, 1861, that the Southern people were enti-tled to that protection for their slave property "which the Gevernment guaranteed to them by its terms." It is perfectly natural, we suppose, that the terms of a solemn constitutional compact should be regarded as of little account by a journal which openly derided during the impeachment the notion that Senators ought to be bound by their oaths. Says the Tribune: -

"There were large slaveholders who said, 'If we must lose either slavery or the Union, take our negroes and leave us our country!' Horatio Seymour felt differently."

"Large slaveholders," of course, had a right to give up their property for their country; but it is rather in the vein of Artemas Ward proposing to shed the last drop of the blood of his wife's last relation for his country's sake, to assert that Horatio Seymour ought to have been willing to sacrifice other people's slaves. The Democratic notion of patriotism is that a man should respect other people's rights and his own obligations. The radical notion is that a man should make handsome sacrifices of other people's property, and interpret contracts for himself exclusively.

Rebel Leaders and the Republican Press.

From the N. Y. Times.
The Boston Post, in its desire to vindicate Wade Hampton and the Southern extremists, suppresses one or two slightly important facts.

It says:—

'Three years ago the radical papers were speaking in admiration of Wade Hampton's frank and m n y course in advising the people of South Carolina, white and black, to begin and profit by the costly lessons of the war, and to place themselves in harmonious relations with the Union without delay. Now the same papers are falling violently upon him as an unsubdued Rebell who would revive war in the South. Yet they do not show that he has changed at all in his sentiments for the Union. It is radicalism that has made the mischief by its growing usurpations, for which it has over its growing usurpations, for which it has over and over again been condemned, and just as often supported by its own leading journals. often supported by its own leading journals. How long ago was it that these journals were proclaiming in the very roundest terms that the men of the South who openly fought us in the field, were the ones to become the firmest friends in a state of seace? Yet brave men like Wade Hampton are abused by them for presuming to be present in a National Democratic Convention, and to address the citizens of New York in favor of the common Union."

There can be no doubt, we presume, that when the war ended the Southern leaders

when the war ended the Southern leaders were ready to accede to any terms which the national Government might have dictated. They were impoverished, dispirited, and alive to the fatility of prolonging the struggle sgainst the authority of the Union. They realized their position as conquered Rebels, and the right of the Government to exact conditions preliminary to restoration to the Union. This general fact has been often stated, and, so far as we know, has never been specifically

Among others who comprehended the situation, and evinced a disposition to adapt themselves to its requirements, was Wade Hampton. He talked fairly. He professed to recognize the significance of the changes wrought by the war, and the obligations which the result imposed propagal who had which the result imposed upon all who had resisted the national authority. He declared himself anxious to assist in the work of r. conciliation, and, acknowledging the altered status of the negro, expressed a willingness to support qualified enfranchisement. At that period-unless our memory be greatly at fault—while opposing universal suffrage, he took ground in favor of giving votes to those of the colored people whose intelligence and thrift should prove their fitness for the privilege. These were the circumstances in which R-publican journals spoke "in admiration of Wade Hampton's frank and manly course."
The Republican party had then scarcely passed the threshold of reconstruction, and a considerable proportion of its members regarded qualified and impartial suffree, without reference to color, as the best basis for determining the political rights of the freed-

Soon, however, the class of whom Wade Hampton is a representative began to misinterpret the temper and purposes of the ruling party. They failed to appreciate the magnanimity which bad been shown to them, and hailed the course of the President adverse to Congress as evidence of a weakness on the part of the latter by which they might profit. Their tactics underwent a change. From an attitude of submission they jumped to one of defiance. They were no longer willing to submit to terms. They forgot that they were con-quered. And, rejecting very liberal conditions of reconciliation, they claimed a right to restoration, free from all terms and restrictions. They insisted, in short, that conquered rebellion should dictate to victorious loyalty, and that those to whom the war had given freedom should be made civilly and politically subject to the class who formerly owned them. From that moment the Wade Hamptons changed their tune. They talked no more of impartial suffrage. They contended only for the over-throw of reconstruction, and the disfranchisement and permanent subjection of all whom God made black.

In this spirit their leaders attended the New York Convention. They were not, however, assailed "for presuming to be present." The natural allies of the Democracy, their presence excited no surprise. If they afterward found themselves objects of unpleasant remark, they have only themselves to blame. Forrest threw down the gauntlet by nominating General Blair, with the Bradhead letter as his only recommendation. Wade Hampton followed suit by declaring that white votes alone shall be counted, and that a majority acquired with the help of black votes shall be overborne. He of all men first resorted to bluster about bayonets. Yet later, he expatiated upon the triumph of the Rebel element in the construction of the Democratic platform, taking to himself credit for inserting the phrase committing the party to the revolutionary doctrine of the Blair letter.

The Southern extremists, then, have no just cause of complaint against the Republican press. If its language concerning them differs from that which it employed soon after Lee's surrender, it is because their tone and conduct have entirely changed. They were then, professedly, willing to comply with requirements laid down by the Government; they are now. avowedly, resolved to resist its authority and undo its work. The change is in them, not in the leaders or the journals of the Republican

The War Party.

From the N. Y. Independent.

The Demogratic party has become the war party; and that, too, in the time of peace. Its platform declares "the Reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress" to be "usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void. This declaration, if carried into effect, means that Congressional reconstruction is to be swept away from top to bottom. Will it be carried into effect if the Democrats triumph in the coming election? So Wade Hampton understands the purpose of the party. So General Blair openly proclaims. So the whole tribe of Rebels and the Democratic sympathizers both mean and demand.

Of course, the reconstructed State governments, now in actual operation and represented in both Houses of Congress, are to be treated as null and void—as really having no legal existence or rightful authority. This is the necessary result of the Democratic proposition, when put into practice. Is, then, any man so foolish as to suppose that this will or can occur without a second war, in-volving anarchy and bloodshed at the South, and quite likely sweeping over the whole country? These State governments are already in existence. They are not abstract ideas, but concrete facts. They have their officers of law, installed not only in the counils of the State but also in those of the nation. They also have their earnest supporters, both North and South. And these, let it be remembered, are solid facts, not to be disposed of or brushed away by a mere resolution. Nothing can dispense with them but revolutionary violence. Such violence means war. It can mean nothing else. The Democratic programme, if reduced to practical effect, will and must bring on a collision of arms.

We are aware that the Democrats claim that these reconstructed Governments are illegal, and that for this reason they may and should be displaced; yet they exist as facts under Congressional legislation. Moreover, Southern loyalists, supported by the Republi can party, claim that these Governments are duly constituted, and that they must be maintained. Here are elements of immense danger to the peace of the country the moment the Democratic doctrine assumes a practical form. Rebels of the Wade Hampton school are ready for the strife; but are the American people ready? No graver question has ever been placed before the public mind.

What does the Democratic party propose to substitute in place of these governments, de clared to be "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void ?" Of course, they mean to have State governments at the South of some kind. What shall they be, and in what respect shall they differ from those already in existence? There is no difficulty in answering this question. The Democrats mean-the proof thereof is as clear as the light of day-to disfranchise the negro, and restore the Rebels to power. They mean in this way to make these States Democratic States; and. by this means, place the party once more in power in the National Government. They want the votes of their Scuthern Democratic friends, nine-tenths of whom are unrepentant Rebels. The political reason is the great secret of their hostility to the reconstruction measures of Congress. Southern Rebels affiliate themselves with Northern Democrats, because this is their only hope for saving the "lost cause;" and Northern Democrats affiliate themselves with Southern Rebels, and make a platform to their liking, because by so doing they hope at last to achieve a political success. Combine the two, and give them the control of the Government, and then the old Democratic Egime would be again in full blast. The rights of the negro would be crushed to the earth. Slavery would be re-established in effect, if not in form. The national debt would be re-

pudiated. The very men who were the chief causes of the Rebellion weuld rule the party and rule the Government. The victories on the battle-field would all be lost by the strategies of the politician. Rebellion would

te the winner, and loyalty the loser. Such are the natural and almost certain consequences to ensue from the success of the Democratic party in the pending election. Will the American people invite these results? Will it be best in this stage of the question to reverse the whole action of Georgess, and start out upon a new and revolutionary track, for the sake of placing the Democrats in power? Is it not best for the peace of the country to let the Republican party—the party that carried the nation safely through the war -finish what would long since have been consumed but for the treachery and perversity of Andrew Johnson? We appeal to the friends of liberty and lovers of peace to vote down the Seymour and Blair ticket. General Grant says, "Let us have peace." The way-and, humanly speaking, the only way-to have this peace is thoroughly to defeat the war party at the ballot-box.

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1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER 1868. UNDERTAKERS LUMBER 1868. WALNUT AND PINE.

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